

## C.I.A. HEAD WARNS OF DANGER IN IRAQ

Allen Dulles Says Reds Are  
Near Control, but Implies  
Situation Is Not Hopeless

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Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 28—Allen W. Dulles, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said today that the situation in Iraq was "the most dangerous in the world today."

"I agree with him," said Senator J. W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Fulbright summarized the C. I. A. chief's remarks, made at a closed meeting of the committee.

Although Mr. Dulles made no comparisons with the Berlin situation, Senator Fulbright recalled that on other occasions he had suggested Soviet pressure on Berlin might be intended "at this acute stage to direct world attention away from Iraq."

### Points Made in Testimony

The Arkansas Democrat reported these points from Mr. Dulles' testimony:

"While Communist elements are close to a 'complete take-over,' Premier Abdul Karim Kassim is not considered a Communist. Serious as is the drift toward Communist control, it has 'not reached the point of no return.' The situation is not hopeless.

The Soviet Union seems to be planning to use Kurdish and Arab tribesmen, recently re-

turned to Iraq from the Soviet Union, to stir up trouble in northern Iraq and establish a bridgehead for the Soviet Union.

"If the Western powers could make up their minds how far the break has gone between Moscow and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic and how far they can rely on the Egyptian President, he might play 'a very important role' in efforts to save Iraq. But President Nasser's relationship with Moscow is still equivocal.

"Both Iran and Saudi Arabia are 'very nervous' about developments in neighboring Iraq.

### Policy Held Lacking

Commenting on Mr. Dulles' testimony, Senator Fulbright said the outlook for Iraq "may still not be hopeless if the free world can devise a policy for the entire area." He said he felt part of the trouble was that "our activities have been hampered by a lack of positive policy by the free nations" for the area as a whole.

Concern over Iraq has mounted in Washington since the abortive rising at Mosul seven weeks ago, mainly because of large-scale arrests and intensified activity by so-called "popular Resistance forces."

How many have been arrested for alleged complicity in the rising favoring President Nasser is not known. But Western diplomats report the arrests have been sufficient to intimidate the public.

Reminded of the "workers militia" groups that patrolled, paraded, set up checkpoints, and finally backed up Communist take-overs in Eastern European countries, the Popular Resistance forces appear to have received some arms. The Military Governor of Baghdad has said that they would be issued the arms they needed to perform their tasks.

This development, together with Communist control of the street mobs, Communist domination of the radio and most of the newspapers, Communist control of the press and professions, new economic measures, some arms deliveries from the Communist bloc, and Communist tendencies among some close advisers of President Nasser would appear to be the basis of a Com-

### Power Lies in the Army

But some experts on the Middle East explain that it may be different in an underdeveloped Middle Eastern country. They advance these reasons:

Urban life, in which the Communists are so active, plays a small part in the total life of Iraq. To an extent hard for Europeans or Americans to imagine, power lies not in any civil organization but in the army, which is believed still immune to Communist influence.

Premier Kassim, it is thought, may be so confident of his ability to use the army to sweep out the Communists whenever he sees fit that he is temporarily

### Free the Communists free

to allow his people to work off pent up revolutionary feelings and to offset the influence of President Nasser.

Experts here consider President Nasser's position equivocal because of his evident resentment of Premier Kassim's refusal to fall in with his ideas of Pan-Arab unity under Cairo's leadership. Furthermore, the United Arab Republic's economic life depends on sales of cotton to the Communist bloc and its armed forces depend on

the Communist